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U S NAVY LETTER AND SUMMARIZATION OF MEETING MINUTES 12 FEBRUARY 1993
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ABB ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC

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February 15, 1993

Mr. Jorge Caspary
Florida Department of Environmental Regulation
2600 Blairstone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Subject: Summary of meeting minutes
February 12, 1993, meeting
Sites 607NE, 3450W, 3557S, 3810N, and 2662W,
Naval Aviation Depot,
Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola, Florida

Dear Jorge:

The purpose of this letter is to summarize the discussions of our meeting of February 12, 1993, at 10:00 A.M., regarding the referenced sites at the NADEP facility, NAS Pensacola. Contamination assessment reports (CARs) for Sites 607NE, 3450W, 3557S, and 3810N have previously been submitted to the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER). Additional field investigations at the facility were conducted pursuant to the requests of the FDER. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss findings of the additional field investigations conducted during December, 1992, and January, 1993. In addition, findings from the January, 1993, field investigation at Site 2662W were presented, and the manner of future investigation at Site 2662W was discussed.

ABB Environmental Services, Inc. (ABB-ES) personnel in attendance were John Kaiser and Roger Durham. FDER personnel in attendance were Jorge Caspary, Michael Deliz, and Dave Clowes. An informal presentation of the findings of the recent field investigation for each site were presented.

The following is ABB-ES' interpretation of the meeting discussions.

Site 607NE- Because of the reported return of petroleum-contaminated soil to the former underground storage tank (UST) excavation during the tank removal program implemented by the Navy in 1989 and 1990, additional soil contamination assessment was requested by FDER. Three additional soil borings were drilled around the former UST location. Soil samples were collected at a depth of 2 to 3 feet below land surface (bls) and were screened by organic vapor analyzer (OVA) headspace techniques. No OVA response was detected in any of the soil samples. Soil samples were also

ABB Environmental Services, Inc.

2590 Executive Center Circle East
Berkeley Building
Tallahassee, Florida 32301

Telephone
(904) 656-1293

Fax
(904) 877-0742

analyzed for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH).

TRPH concentrations for the soil samples collected from the three soil borings were 12 parts per million (ppm), 13 ppm, and 18 ppm. Because these concentrations do not greatly exceed the clean soil standard of 10 ppm, and because previous groundwater analytical data indicate that groundwater contamination at the site is minimal, it was agreed that a No Further Action Proposal (NFAP) shall be requested in a forthcoming addendum to the original CAR.

Site 3450W- Previous groundwater analytical results indicated that 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) was present in each of the samples collected from the five monitoring wells at the site. Although, concentrations of 1,1-DCA were below State recommended guidance concentrations, FDER was concerned about the persistence of 1,1-DCA groundwater contamination and requested additional groundwater assessment at the site. A deep monitoring well, screened from 37 to 42 feet below land surface was installed near the UST vicinity to assess the vertical extent of 1,1-DCA groundwater contamination. The deep well and the five pre-existing monitoring wells were sampled and analyzed for EPA Method 601.

Laboratory analytical results indicate that 1,1-DCA is still present in groundwater at the site. In addition, trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethene (PCE), and 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) were detected in concentrations exceeding State recommended guidance concentrations in the sample collected from the deep monitoring well and in the sample collected from one of the other five monitoring wells. Because these compounds are not currently regulated under petroleum guidelines in the State of Florida and because of the proximity of Site 3450W to CERCLA Site 30, FDER recommended that future site assessment be performed in conjunction with the Site 30 CERCLA investigation. In addition, because the source of 1,1-DCA, TCE, PCE and 1,1-DCE do not appear to be related to a discharge from the UST at the site, and because groundwater petroleum contamination at the site is minimal, it was agreed that a NFAP for the petroleum UST at Site 3450W shall be requested in a forthcoming CAR addendum.

Site 3557S- Because of the reported return of petroleum-contaminated soil to the former UST excavation during the tank removal program implemented by the Navy in 1989 and 1990, an additional soil contamination assessment was requested by FDER. Twelve additional soil borings were drilled around the former UST location. Soil samples were collected at a depth of 2 to 3 feet bls and were screened by OVA headspace techniques. No OVA response was detected in any of the soil samples. Soil samples were also analyzed for TRPH.

TRPH concentrations in the soil samples varied from 26 ppm to 1600 ppm. Excessively petroleum-contaminated soil (TRPH > 50 ppm) was identified in 10 of the 12 soil borings. Presently, the extent of excessively petroleum-contaminated soil has not been delineated. Additional field investigation will be required to delineate the extent of soil contamination. Pending results of the additional soil assessment, the installation of additional monitoring wells and additional groundwater sampling and analyses may be required.

Site 3810N- Previous groundwater analytical results indicated that petroleum groundwater contamination exceeded State target levels in the vicinity of the former UST; therefore, a Monitoring Only Plan (MOP) was requested in the CAR. FDER requested the installation of an additional downgradient monitoring well to further define the horizontal extent of groundwater contamination in the downgradient direction. As FDER requested, the additional well was installed approximately 20 feet east of monitoring well PEN-3810N-MW8. Groundwater samples were collected from the additional well and all pre-existing monitoring wells. Samples were analyzed for EPA Methods 601, 602, 610, and 418.1.

The most recent analyses indicate that groundwater petroleum contamination exceeding State target levels is persistent at the former UST vicinity. However, the horizontal and vertical extent of groundwater petroleum contamination appear to have been delineated. A minimal amount of petroleum contamination was detected in samples collected from downgradient monitoring wells and the sample collected from the vertical extent well. It was agreed that a MOP shall be requested in a forthcoming CAR addendum.

Site 2662W- During the last field investigation, conducted at the site, 21 additional monitoring wells were installed at the site. Selected peripheral monitoring wells were sampled and analyzed for constituents of the kerosene analytical group. The upgradient and lateral extent of the petroleum contaminant plume appear to be delineated. However, the downgradient extent of contamination has not been fully delineated. Chlorinated solvents (e.g., chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzenes, vinyl chloride, and PCE) were detected in the groundwater in the vicinity of Building 3380. Based on current data, the horizontal upgradient and lateral extent of the chlorinated solvent plume appears to be contained within the petroleum plume.

Additional field investigation will be required to define the downgradient extent of both the petroleum plume and the chlorinated solvent plume. Because the chlorinated solvent plume appears to be contained within the petroleum plume, and chlorinated solvent concentrations presently indicate that remediation could be performed in conjunction with petroleum remediation, FDER

recommended that additional site investigation proceed under State-regulated petroleum guidelines. The area of future investigation is toward CERCLA Site 14, which is located approximately 150 to 200 feet downgradient of the most downgradient monitoring well at the site. It is possible that groundwater contamination from Site 2662W has migrated into the groundwater of CERCLA Site 14, which would require the drilling of monitoring wells at this site. If necessary, permission to conduct a field investigation at CERCLA Site 14 could be obtained from FDER.

Please contact me at your earliest convenience if your understanding of the meeting discussion is different from our interpretations.

Very truly yours,

ABB Environmental Services, Inc.

John Kaiser
Senior Project Manager

cc: Luis Vazquez
Jim Williams
Roger Durham
Project File